



LABOR CLARION

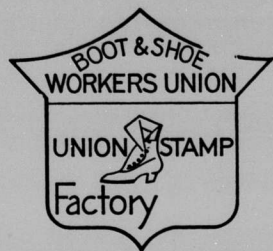
LEADING ARTICLES—March 28, 1913.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR.
THE GENERAL STRIKE.
THE ALASKA PACKERS.
A PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY DRILL.
MORALITY AND MONEY.

SIERRA 38

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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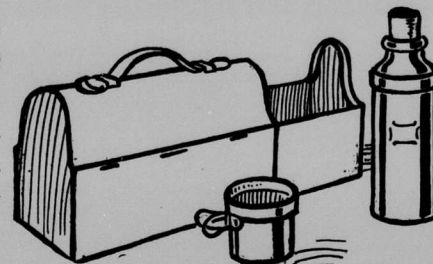
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316 FOURTEENTH STREET

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1913.

No. 7

THE NEED OF THE HOUR

There is, throughout the world today, a crying need for courage—not spectacular display, but courage of the variety which can face the clamor and noise of concentrated selfishness and wrong. There has been need of men, and women, too, who can stand firmly for the things they believe to be right, in spite of urging and persuasion on the part of those whose interests are to be served, and in spite of the fact their judgment tells them the best thing for their purely personal interests is a policy of silence. There is need for men who dare to speak up in spite of possible results to themselves. There are questions awaiting solution which must be settled right and can only be so settled by men having the courage of their convictions, and, console ourselves, as we will, such men are none too numerous, in this community or any other. Yet we sorely need such men—need them in every walk of life, and must have them if the world is to progress and improve along desirable lines, along lines having the best interests of all the people as their goal.

There has never been a time in the history of the world when such men were too numerous, and perhaps never will be; yet such a man is an invaluable asset to any community or any country or any institution. The other kind is numerous enough. The man who takes a given position entirely because of expediency has always been with us in large numbers.

Now, we are not calling for stubborn, unreasonable and uncompromising men. Far from it; for we realize that the world's progress has been largely based upon compromise, but not compromise with viciousness and wrong, but rather where honest differences of opinion prevail.

Dr. Channing, one of America's greatest minds, wrote thus: "The moment a man parts with moral independence; the moment he judges of duty, not from the inward voice but from the interests and will of a party; the moment he commits himself to a leader or a body, and winks at evil because division would hurt the cause; the moment he shakes off his particular responsibility because he is not one of a thousand or million by whom the evil is done—that moment he parts with his moral power." And of democracy he wrote: "I honor the passion for power and rule as little in the people as in a king. It is a vicious principle, exist where it may. If by democracy be meant the exercise of sovereignty by the people under all those provisions and self-imposed restraints which tend most to secure equal laws and the rights of each and all, then I shall be proud to bear its name. But the unfettered multitude is not dearer to me than the unfettered king."

Equal and absolute justice is the goal we are striving for. We neither desire to be the slaves of kings nor to make kings our slaves. Liberty, justice, fair treatment for all is the thing that appeals to every honest, liberty-loving soul on earth. But we can have none of these unless men stand rigidly by their convictions even though personal ambitions must be thrown to the winds in so doing.

The future of such a country as ours, or such an institution as the democratic trade union movement of America depends absolutely upon the unselfish men and women who love right strong enough to stand for it even in the face of personal ruin. There are plenty of those who labor under the delusion that they can permanently deceive their fellows and advance their own interests. But what we most need is the man who will answer when open truth calls for service against entrenched wrong, and to succeed we must have him, for the trend of our time somewhat justifies the poet who speaks of "truth forever on the scaffold; wrong forever on the throne."

The man who really desires the race to climb toward justice and right must dismiss selfishness and fear from his mind, and when the call to the front is sounded remember and have confidence in the thought that

"Though love repine and reason chafe,
There comes the voice without reply:
'Tis man's perdition to be safe,
When for the truth he ought to die."

Going thus into the conflict—scorning mere physical security, but glowing with confidence that truth must be established, be it by life or by laying life down for others—many a man has found life's greatness. The coward, shrinking from his imagined fears and enlisting on the side of wrong because it seems the stronger and promises him safety, has lost life itself, where the man of courage has found both life and honor.

This is not mere nonsense, as some of the surface surveyors may be inclined to think, but gospel truth, in spite of the number of hypocrites each of us can point to who are apparently successful. Were it otherwise this world could not have reached its present stage of development. The pendulum each hour may not swing very far to the side of right, but it constantly leans in that direction, and in the long run, through the years, the net result is considerable, so that there is good ground for the assertion that, ultimately, right must prevail.

The speed by which we are to reach that goal, however, depends very largely upon the position toward vital questions each of us takes.

Catiline long harassed Cicero, but in the end he met his fate; so don't try to play that sort of role—it won't work. Play the game fearlessly and honestly.

Where do you stand upon the questions of the present hour? Your stand now is of as much importance to-day as will be the stand of your successors upon the vital problems of their day. How does your stand square with your conscience? That is what counts.

If you believe a thing to be right, have the courage, in your individual capacity, to stand for it. This is the need of the hour.

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

By Robert Hunter.

(Continued from last week.)

The preceding articles are not to be considered in any sense a criticism of industrial unionism. The form of unionism which should be adopted by the working class in order most effectually to gain its ends is a matter that economic conditions will largely determine for us. And it must be understood that exclusively direct action, including sabotage and the general strike as the sole means of emancipating the working class, has no inherent connection with any particular form of organization. The unions in France adopted these policies mainly because they were captured by the anarchists who grafted on to the French movement some of their old and most cherished ideas. And this was made possible because, as I have said before, trade unionism is still young in the Latin countries and is therefore, peculiarly susceptible to the same infantile diseases that afflicted in the early days the American and the English trade unions.

Nor have I any desire to over-emphasize the conclusions of Guesde that the industrial movement is by its very nature a reformatory movement in the best sense of the word. No other claim has, I think, been made for trade unionism by any of the responsible leaders in England, America, and Germany where it is most powerfully developed. The matter which concerns me here is the effort being made in the name of "Revolutionary unionism" to turn the working class from political unity and action back to the old methods of riot, insurrection, sabotage, and crime. Since the early days of Marx and wholly because of his teaching, a multitude of capable and tireless leaders have arisen in every country to build up political unions of the workers for the purpose of capturing public powers. For half a century they have labored unceasingly to teach the workers that if they will but exercise their political power, they can win vast reforms now and ultimately emancipate the working class from wage slavery. Indeed they have repeatedly warned the workers, that to save the unions themselves and to make organized and effective strikes possible in the future, they must exercise as a class their political power. After a half century of such teaching and of gigantic labor in building up vast organizations of the working class, the "Revolutionary unions" appear upon the scene to destroy the present trade unions, to annihilate the Socialist party and to discredit political action. And well then may we ask, "Is all this teaching of the Socialist movement false?" "Is political action useless?" "Are the methods advocated by Marx and later by the entire International Socialist movement the fraudulent teachings of selfish and ambitious politicians?" An answer to these questions I have attempted to give in the preceding papers, but I think it fair to conclude that if we admit that political action is useless, then we are forced to agree that the general strike is the sole substitute. If we forego legal and peaceable means, then we must turn to illegal and violent means. If we are to discard the methods of Marx as valueless, then we are forced to return to the methods used before Marx—methods that political action was intended to displace. Are these our conclusions? Surely there is no man living who believes that violence—the sole weapon of the workers for so many centuries—ever lifted them on to the same plane of effective combat that fifty years of political action has placed them. Yet we have not tested, indeed we have hardly yet tried, the methods of political action. The masses are only beginning to see glimmerings of their amazing possibilities. Nevertheless we find those who already condemn these methods and ask us to return to the riots, insurrections and violence of the earlier days.

I frankly admit that I view such teaching with

infinite alarm. To my mind it is a teaching which leads away from any possibility of working class emancipation. Violence is the product of weakness, ignorance and despair. It saps the very foundation of organization. It renders men incapable of education. And the harm that violence does reaches its climax in the reactions that follow, paralyzing and destroying whatever organization exists. More and more one becomes impressed with the motto of the early Socialist movement, "Agitate, educate, organize." Not one of these is sufficient alone; not even two of them are adequate. To arouse the workers by agitation is the first duty of the Socialist. But that avails nothing if it is not followed by careful and thoroughgoing education. After both comes the work of organization. We are in the earliest stages of that final labor. We are only at the birth of labor's real power as a force in the moulding of the co-operative commonwealth. But as our hopes rise, we hear new appeals to the old spirit of the mob—sabotage, riot, insurrection. They are all for the world like the cry of Lynch 'em! Lynch 'em! And if that spirit prevails the hope of working class emancipation is gone; for with that madness agitation becomes a crime, education inconceivable, and organization an utter impossibility.

OLD OPPORTUNITY.

I read the following ad. in the paper:

"Wanted—A lady of means, poetically inclined, would like to secure the services of a lady or gentleman capable of giving instruction in poesy. Applicant must have a reputation of some kind, and submit samples of what she or he can do; no triflers will be countenanced. Wages twenty cents per minute, and exertion not to exceed two hours in any one day; at the end of each two weeks a vacation of three days, with full pay, will be allowed for recuperative purposes. Please address Ariadne Toibel, Box 23."

Hooray, here's a chance! Clearly enough, it's Old Oppor Tunity again knocking at my door. He passed this way forty odd years ago, but I didn't then even recognize him; I was looking in the other direction, engaged with a multitude of unimportant matters. They have since been disposed of, and so have I—almost. But to revert to the ad; I can fulfill all the requirements. I have a reputation of some kind, I certainly am no trifler, and the very novelty of a vacation with full pay appeals to me. So I will reply to Ariadne in a sort of semi-confidential strain that cannot fail to win me her favorable consideration. Here goes:

To Ariadne Toibel (you may be a kiddo, but from your deep wisdom I judge you're a widow):

My fair lady, my dear madam—A poor wondering son of Adam read your ad, by candle light, and it filled him with delight. Now I tell you I can go it just as fast as any poet; I can run in feet iambic, amphibrach, or anapestic, which with trochee and with dactyl will make verse the most majestic. I can summon down Euterpe from her pure Castilian spring on the slopes of Mt. Olympus, and she'll help us both to sing. Quick as war steed scents the battle at the sound of cannonading, or as gossips love to tattle when the afternoon is fading, we will mount the winged Pegasus, but I'll keep him well in hand till I give you a few lessons, so that you may understand.

For that twenty cents a minute you will soon sing like a linnet, and Tom Moore will not be in it, Ariadne, Ario. And on my recuperation from that salaried vacation I'll be somewhat retrospective, and becomingly subjective; I've been through that thing before—many times; yes, times galore.

There's a man up at Seattle who owns herds on herds of cattle, and he likes poetic ladies, be

they widows or old maidies. So far he has kept his distance, but I'm sure, with my assistance, you'll prove the piece de resistance, Ariadne, fairy O. This man's name is Mr. Joybell, ringing merrily with Toibel, and I know that you can land him if nice poetry you hand him. Should you meet him at the table, talk at once of union label; so impress him with your high sense he'll run out and buy a license. Thus in fourteen months, fair dame, you will win both name and fame.

Now I know I mustn't trifle, but if I were only nigh ful I could write at you a sonnet that would make you lift your bonnet, as you read with much amazement all your charms in my appraisal.

Ariadne, if you hire me, you will never, never tire me; and your name I'll keep repeatin' every time I think of eatin'. As you'd like to have a sample of the work that I can do, I will write a poem at you of a brisk and rosy hue:

TO ARIADNE.

Ariadne, in your childhood
When you romped through glade and wildwood
With your playmate, Johnnie Hockings,
You wore neither shoes nor stockings.
You chased gentle toads and frogs,
And you fished for pollywogs.

But today you're chasing sunbeams,
From your countenance the fun beams:
Probably you wear some stockings,
And forget said Johnnie Hockings.
All the same, you once liked froggies;
Now you coddle whiskered doggies.

For the time I'll turn a valve in,
Yours most truly,

J. J. GALVIN.

P. S.—But so very weak my pen is, that my name may soon be Denis.

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Thos. H. Donovan, 1107 Market.
Ed. R. Gaepfert, 4618 Mission.
Nathan Finnigan, 3969 Twenty-third.
H. A. Wood, Park Shoe Hospital, 700 Clement.
Boston Shoe Repairing Co., 103 Third.

Existence was all a feeling, not yet shaped into a thought. Nevertheless, into a thought, nay, into an action, it must be shaped.—Carlyle.

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THE ALASKA PACKERS.

Almost incredible were the stories told in the Labor Council last Friday night concerning the system of extortion and exploitation practiced by the officers of the Alaska Packers' Union within the past few weeks, as a result of which more than 2,000 ignorant foreigners who have contracted to go to Alaska to work in the salmon canneries have been robbed and fleeced of a major portion of their season's earnings before leaving this port.

Upon the evidence presented, the Labor Council wired the American Federation of Labor requesting that the charter of the union be revoked at once, as in no other way could the exploitation of its membership be prevented.

This action was taken at the recommendation of the organizing committee, which, after a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Alaska Packers' Union, reported that the men in control of that organization are non-workers, who are exploiting the men.

It developed during the discussion that two of the officers of the organization were William Schmalz, a money-lender, and "Billy" Abbott, keeper of a resort in the tenderloin. Still another officer of the union is a wealthy wine merchant of Mexico. George M. West, a local attorney, is the president of the union.

According to the report of the organizing committee, which was corroborated by State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, and one of his deputies, Harry Gorman, the members of the executive committee of the Alaska Packers' Union are foremen, or sub-contractors, who accompany the cannery hands to Alaska and en route furnish them with liquor and extra food at exorbitant prices and also take a rakeoff on the gambling games run by the Chinese contractors on board ship. It was also stated that these foremen are paid \$5 per head for every man furnished the Chinese contractors, the money to be deducted from the wages of the cannery hands at the end of the season.

According to evidence submitted in the Council last Friday night, William Schmalz and "Billy" Abbott, past officers of the union, advanced more than \$1,000 to establish a hotel across the bay for the accommodation of the cannery hands while awaiting the departure of the ships for Alaska. This amount was to be repaid with interest by the men. It was also claimed that Schmalz and Abbott were engaged in the business of selling supplies to the men at any price they saw fit. In addition to this, each man was charged \$2 initiation fees and was forced to pay six months' dues, amounting to \$3, before sailing, this money being taken from the \$40 advanced each man from his season's earnings.

George M. West, president of the union, a local attorney, was granted the privilege of addressing the Council, when he attempted to explain the conduct of the officers and past officers of the union. He presented the resignations of Schmalz and Abbott, and said that he never approved of having these men as officers of the union. He denied, however, that they had grafted on the members of the organization. He admitted that he was not a workingman, but said that he had the interest of the organization at heart. He acknowledged, when questioned by State Labor Commissioner McLaughlin, that at times he had collected wages for the men, for which services he charged them 10 per cent of the amount collected.

President Gompers has telegraphed the officers of the Labor Council to immediately take possession of the charter of the Salmon Packers' Union, to be held subject to an investigation to be made by P. H. McCarthy, James H. Barry and Herman Gunstadt for the American Federation of Labor.

A PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY DRILL.
By Alice Park.

Training schoolboys to shoot at a target on the school premises, under the instruction of military men; training schoolboys to use army rifles; training them to wear cadet uniforms and to look upon themselves as possible recruits for the army—these are parts of the plan which is called military drill in the public schools. It is intended to include all boys from twelve years old upward. It is promoted by those who are connected with the army, and by those who sell rifles and ammunition.

Such drills present wrong ideals—ideals which are opposed to ethical principles. It teaches false ideas of patriotism. Military drill in public schools is silly, and it is absurd unless we are ready to confess ourselves a war nation, rather than a peace nation. It is also a very serious matter, when we count the probable consequences of directly cultivating the military spirit of a generation.

Military drill is expensive, and must be paid for by taxation. Its cost will use the money that is needed for introducing and establishing manual and industrial education in all our schools.

Such drill is dangerous, and has already resulted in deaths upon the drill ground. Such drill is apt to make boys one-sided, and must be accompanied by exercises designed to counteract its influence.

Military drill in schools does not result in the physical and moral good claimed for it by its advocates, but in contrary results. Most leading educators oppose its systematic introduction in the public schools.

A DETECTIVE NOW.

Thomas Sladden was State secretary of the Socialist party of Oregon. "Tom," as he was familiarly known, could make some noise with his mouth, and when "Tom" meditated on all the wrongs and cruelties inflicted on labor by heartless capital, there streamed from the slit in his mug a torrent of denunciation that shook empires and threatened the fall of nations.

"Tom" was a revolutionist of the "red" brand and he believed in "direct action" and "sabotage." His frequent bursts of eloquence in support of tactics and methods that were deemed in violation of the Socialist program separated "Tom" from his job, and he disappeared from Oregon to seek other fields, where his enthusiasm as a revolutionist and a "Red" might be better appreciated. But "Tom" is not lost, as he has recently been uncovered as a detective for the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

His friends who have reverence for "direct action" and "sabotage" may be pleased to learn that his home is at Sacramento, California, and that Tom, who was once a Socialist, a "Red" and a booster for the I. W. W., is now drawing a regular salary as a spotter and sleuth for the Southern Pacific—"Miners' Magazine."

CONGRESSMAN NOLAN WEDS.

Sunday night last, at Star of the Sea church, in this city, John I. Nolan and Miss May Ella Hunt were united in the bonds of matrimony, Rev. Father Philip O'Ryan officiating.

Long before the bridal party reached the church the crowd was so great that there was standing room only, and large numbers were unable to gain admission.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan received many handsome presents. Mr. Nolan's colleagues on the executive board of the International Molders, having received information of the wedding in advance, sent a handsome gift from Cincinnati.

Congressman and Mrs. Nolan left Tuesday night for Washington, D. C., for the opening of the special session of Congress.

THE STAGE.

By Charles Clair Taylor.

We speak of the people as actors,
And this world of ours as a stage,
We play the game about the same
In every clime and age.

For instance, Mr. Jones has made
A million dollars or more;
He doesn't say, "I've had my day,"
But he wants three million or four.

It doesn't make much difference
In what country Jones should dwell,
If Mr. Brown should gain renown
Jones wants to do as well.

It makes no difference who he ruins
As he gathers in his wealth,
He doesn't care if the means are fair
Or who he wrecks in health.

The thing that really counts with Jones.
No matter where he lives,
Is the large returns his money earns
For the little that he gives.

Jones comes in the class of actors
Who heads the bill at the play;
And the work is done by the under one
While Jones receives the pay.

At last we see the final act,
The audience sits spellbound
While Actor Jones leaves what he owns
And is laid beneath the ground.

And the minor actors in the cast—
Well, they're not afraid to die;
In their hearts they know, if their dollars come
slow,
They have worked to lay them by.

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W. BRUSKER, Proprietor.

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WHAT'S THE CONSTITUTION BETWEEN FRIENDS?

On another page will be found some provisions of the constitution of West Virginia, and of the United States that are supposed to protect the personal liberty of all citizens.

Commenting on the decision of the majority of the supreme court of West Virginia on the habeas corpus proceedings for the release of Mother Jones, Charles H. Boswell, Paul J. Paulson and Charles Batley, the Kanawha "Citizen" of Charleston, West Virginia, not always friendly to the cause of the striking miners, is at a loss to find on what grounds this court could base its decision.

We might refer the "Citizen" to what has just passed into history in Charlestown, during the session of the Legislature; how nearly the highest office in the gift of the State was "knocked down" at auction to the highest bidder. Who, think you, was interested to the extent of being willing to give real money, and lots of it, in order that the "right man" might be elected?

Possibly, or rather, positively, the same interests see to it that only those favorable to themselves secure control over the courts of the State.

Really it did take a monumental nerve for those venal judges to deliberately override the plain provisions of the constitution of State and Nation. But the emergency was on them. It was necessary to the interests that owned them that these stalwart fighters for the oppressed miners be eliminated. No civil court could be trusted to do the job, because in a civil court the accused would demand a trial by a jury.

The military court has already expressed its intention to convict each of the accused; were sent in for that purpose; indeed, the "emergency" that called for this last declaration of martial law was carefully planned for that very purpose.

Let us go over the history of the last few weeks. A train, fully armed and carefully darkened, in the dead of night passes through a canvas town in which the miners, their wives and children are sleeping. On that train are—the sheriff of the county, who was elected in spite of the votes of these miners—a few deputies and a number of the company's hired thugs.

They claim this train was fired on, this darkened, armored train, by the men in the tents; men who knew this train was built to shield from bullets and was equipped with modern machine guns. The men in the tents claim those on the train deliberately fired into the tents, killing one man and wounding a woman and several other men.

The sheriff finally modified his statement by making the assertion that he or his deputies did not shoot. That the shots from the train were fired by the company's "guards."

Which is the most likely story?

But of the result there is no doubt. Infuriated, as was intended, by this wanton attack, the men of the tents rose at daylight, and retaliated by driving the guards out of their vicinity. In the battle several of the guards were killed.

Martial law was immediately declared. That was the intention.

Known leaders of the strike; those who dared

to tell the truth about this strike were arrested by the military if in the martial law zone; if outside, by the civil authorities, and then handed over to the military authorities.

Everything worked out just as anticipated.

Mother Jones encouraged the strikers; cheered the women and children to still endure the hardships that must accompany a strike. Mother is handed over to the soldiers. Charley Batley and Paul J. Paulson were earnestly advocating unionism; hand them over to the military. Editor Boswell has voiced the wrongs of the oppressed miners in his own vigorous style, through his newspaper. He also is interfering with "our business." To the bull pen with Boswell.

And now, a little, old, footy constitution seems to stand in the way of the consummation of all this carefully planned program.

"What are our personally owned judges for?"

What's the constitution between friends?

As the learned counsel for the operators said, "We could not find a jury in Kanawha county who could be depended on."

The military court can be depended on. They have been proven true to the powers that exploit.

We do not know what the final outcome will be. The supreme court of the United States will be appealed to. We hope to get justice there for our fellow workers. But, if they must suffer imprisonment, well, "The bird of Freedom has ever been a jail bird."

The imprisonment of those earnest workers for unionism only means that others must try to fill the gaps left in our ranks.

The miners of West Virginia are still as insistent in their demands for conditions under which they could work and still retain their self-respect as ever they were.

We are not going to desert them. We will help them with our advice, and as much as we can spare of money. And if some of us must suffer imprisonment or death, others stand ready to fill their places as best they may.

This strike is going to be won.—Mine Workers' Journal.

HYPOTHETICAL QUESTION.

Here is a story attributed to President Wilson: "We had been discussing the high cost of living problem," said the President, "and I had remarked what we needed to do was to find the solution. Then this story popped into my head, and I couldn't resist telling it: It was one of those hypothetical questions which the English weeklies are so fond of printing, with the query, 'What would you do under the circumstances?' The hypothesis was this: A young man has come to call on a young woman, and they are sitting somewhat stiffly in the parlor, waiting for the mother to come and act as chaperon, as is customary in English homes. While they are waiting, the young woman's nose begins to bleed, and the young man, who remembers having heard that a piece of cold metal applied to the back of the neck will stop the trouble, looks around the room for a piece of cold metal. He sees the key in the door, and in his embarrassment he locks the door in getting the key out. He applies the key to the young woman's neck, but just at that moment the mother comes down, and, finding the door locked, demands entrance. In his excitement the young man drops the key down the young woman's back. The question then was: 'What would you do if you were the young man?' and I told the audience that I thought the answer certainly was: 'Get the key at any cost.'"

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MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION

The regular meeting of the Label Section, held Wednesday evening, March 19th, was called to order at 8:15, President A. Letrodec in the chair. Roll call of officers, and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials of Dan McCune and J. H. Guinane of Broom Makers' Union received and delegates seated.

Reports of Unions—Janitors reported unionizing new German House, Turk and Polk streets; Shoe Clerks reported making rapid progress in getting the salesmen in Rosenthal's and Sommer & Kaufman's shoe stores to join their local; Boot and Shoe Workers reported keeping up a vigorous boycott against Frank & Hyams shoe factory, with good prospects of a complete victory; Carpenters No. 483, made donation to the Boot and Shoe Workers and pledged them their support in the fight, likewise the Barbers; Retail Clerks reported having organized a local of their craft in Petaluma, under most favorable conditions; Grocery Clerks request that we refrain from patronizing stores open on Sundays.

Report of Committees—Agitation committee reported having visited several unions during the past two weeks in behalf of the union label, card and button, and also advertising the vaudeville entertainment to be given on April 24th at Valencia theatre; also reported having awarded several prize orders to members of several unions for having most union labels on their person; also presented a list of retail stores willing to cash the orders and carrying in stock a fair percentage of union made goods. Received as progressive. Committee to confer with Women's Union Label League arranging for a meeting.

Communications—From Schonfeld Clothing Company offering 10 per cent rebate on the merchandise orders, filed; from Electrical Workers No. 151 relative to cigar store at Fifth and Mission streets, referred to Leather Workers for desired information; from Labor Council of Los Angeles stating the firm of P. A. Newmark & Co. of that city, makers of Merit shirts, are on the unfair list and requesting the assistance of this section in preventing the sale of that firm's goods in this city; complied with.

Bills—Miles Bros., taking picture of Shoe Workers' picket line, \$25; Jas. H. Barry, 200 union made envelopes, \$1.00; Samuels Printing Company, postals, \$2.25; E. Guth, agitation expenses, \$2.75. Referred to trustees, and upon being reported on favorably were ordered paid.

New Business—Motion made and carried that no orders be given to those stores against whom there is any objection as regards union conditions. An appropriate name was given to moving picture taken of the Shoe Workers' picket line for exhibition at the Valencia theatre on April 24th. A committee consisting of Delegates Baker, Guth and Hayland were appointed to visit the retail merchants and endeavor to have them refuse to handle the product of P. A. Newmark & Co. of Los Angeles until said firm becomes unionized. Delegate Guth was given power to arrange the program for Valencia theatre for April 24th in conjunction with a committee from the Theatrical Employees.

Good and Welfare—Janitors have donated the services of two of their members to properly arrange the Valencia theatre for Label Section vaudeville entertainment on April 24th.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. P. GRIFFIN,

Recording Secretary.

Notice.—We desire to again call your attention to the vaudeville entertainment to be given by the Label Section at the Valencia theatre on Thursday evening, April 24, 1913, and earnestly request that you advertise same as far as possible and be sure to bring your friends and relatives, for you will witness an evening's entertainment

well worth your while, as well as learning what power can be wielded by the Union Label, Card and Button when properly put into use. Invitations from any Label Section delegates. Everything is free, and we want you present.

REPLY TO EHRGATT.

Editor Labor Clarion. Dear Sir and Brother: A short time ago we heard Mr. Albert Ehrhatt, employment secretary of the Y. M. C. A., invite the public to assist in abolishing unemployment by co-operating with them in sending there for help when help is needed. Now there are always a few employers needing help, and always men enough and to spare to fill all the jobs. All that the Y. M. C. A. can do is to assist a few men to function—to assist the employers in finding suitable help while the problem of unemployment is yet to solve.

How to secure work for all is the question; and we suggest that as there are men innumerable seeking land and machinery that they may fulfill their function in society, and as all the materials are put here by the Creator for that purpose, that a more efficient plan will be for us to co-operate labor with land and machinery so that unemployment would be a thing of the past.

This is the root of the problem. The men and women are divorced from the means of gaining a livelihood without which they cannot even live; and no tinkering with symptoms can cure or even relieve. To say so is a ghastly joke on those who are seeking a chance to labor that they may develop their souls and be happy.

The question of public conveniences has come before our city fathers many times, and has been postponed until money enough can be found to furnish them. The money now goes to the owners of land and machinery who have all the luxuries, and when the workers themselves own the land and machines they will have money enough and to spare for all these conveniences, and for many others besides. So might I suggest to Mr. Ehrhatt that the Socialist party is calling on him and on all men to unite in establishing co-operation between tools and labor that the kingdom of happiness and self-respect may be established among men. Fraternally yours,

NORMAN DUXBURY.

MAILERS' UNION.

At the last regular meeting of Mailers' Union, held Monday, March 24th, the following nominations of officers for the ensuing term were made: President, Ferdinand Barbrack; vice-president, George Wyatt; secretary-treasurer, Alfred F. O'Neill; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Enright and George Barry; members of the executive committee, Ernst F. Graendorf and Edward W. Hoertkorn; delegates to the Labor Council, Ferdinand Barbrack and John Del Nore; delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, Ferdinand Barbrack, Ernst F. Graendorf and John W. Morrissey; delegate to the Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, Chas. York; delegate to the International Typographical Union and Mailers' Trades District Convention, Ferdinand Barbrack and William Parker.

He enjoys much who is thankful for little.—Leckes.

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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth Street
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1913.

At his rough, hard work in the public way,
In the city's deafening noise and jar,
A laborer died at his post to-day—
Run over and killed by a motor car.
There were mingled shouts, and a scream of fright,
Then quick through the opened ranks of men
An ambulance bore him away from sight,
And the rush of traffic went on again.
Though gone from the great world's care and quest,
Deem not the toiler by all forgot:
One lies with a new-born babe at her breast,
And weeps—but the millions know her not.
Eugene C. Dolson.

Should the Kehoe-Benedict Sunday closing bill be passed by the Legislature there will be a great scramble on the part of the thirsty to secure religious certificates stating the bearer is a Jew, Adventist, etc., in order that the thirst may be legally quenched. The bill is certainly laugh-provoking because of its antique provisions.

The Springfield (Ill.) School Department has just won a suit brought by a contractor because he wanted to do the work with non-union men when the understanding was that union men should be employed. The School Board gave the work to a contractor who employed union men, and the non-union contractor, being the lowest bidder, brought suit, but the verdict went against him.

The garment manufacturer at Rochester, N. Y., who shot into a crowd of pickets and killed a sixteen-year-old girl, has been freed from custody, on the ground that "he believed himself in danger from a riotous mob." At the same time some of the pickets were arrested, but were freed when it was proven they were peaceable and conducting themselves within the law. How the two acquittals can be reconciled is beyond us. It is the old, old story.

The testimony brought out at the last meeting of the Labor Council concerning the Alaska Salmon Packers' Union proved that the poor men of this organization, because of their ignorance, had allowed about as vicious a bunch of grafters as ever existed to gain control of the union and exploit its membership, and the Council very properly voted to recommend to the American Federation of Labor that the charter be revoked at once, after which the Council will endeavor to institute a union that will be of service to its members rather than to a bunch of grafters such as at present control the Packers Union for their own benefit.

MORALITY AND MONEY

What a lot of rot is being written by enthusiastic dreamers who are too lazy or too hypocritical to seriously and patiently analyze the relationship existing between money and morals! What a lot of nonsense is being uttered by those deluded souls who look upon minimum wage legislation as a new scheme calculated to bring about Utopian conditions for the girl wage-earner, when as a matter of fact it is as old as the hills, for four centuries ago King Philip of Spain established a minimum wage law for miners, which gradually fell into disuse because of its impracticability and impossibility of enforcement.

Those men and women who are urging the adoption of a minimum wage law for women on the ground that it would reduce the social evil far below its present status are truly thoughtless, or worse. What will the more than twenty million decent, respectable, God-fearing women of the United States think of the attempt now being made by the advocates of the minimum wage to place a price of \$10 or \$12 per week upon their virtue? These advocates are endeavoring to convince the American people that most women are upright and respectable because they are far enough above the poverty line not to be seriously tempted, otherwise they would fall—or, in substance, the average woman has her price. Of course, each of these assumes a holier-than-thou position and consoles himself with the idea that the women of his family are exceptions to the rule and that no amount of poverty or misery or temptation would suffice to drive them to degradation and depravity, but the women of the other fellow's family are different, and it is the different women he seeks to protect.

God forbid we shall ever believe the virtue of our womanhood rests upon so insecure a foundation that a few dollars one way or the other shall suffice to change it. God forbid we shall ever become so mercenary ourselves as to believe virtue in our women is so trifling a thing as to be subject to the whim and caprice of a majority of the members of the Legislature, yet this is carrying the argument of the minimum wage advocates to its logical conclusion.

The same arguments that are being used in this State were used in the State of Utah, where a minimum of 75 cents a day was established. It is passing strange how climate affects the price of virtue. The attempt to measure character by the dollar standard is repudiated and denounced by the organizations of working women. They know something about the causes which lead women to the red-light district. The holier-than-thou women and men who prate about a minimum wage being the remedy do not know.

Some of the women who inhabit the tenderloin district undoubtedly would not be there if they were furnished money enough from other sources, but a mere matter of \$4 or \$5 per week would not suffice to draw them away from the life, and it is not at all probable any amount of money would lead to an improvement in their morals. As a general thing they are not the right kind of women morally—they are, in spite of the harpings of the radical and sentimentalist, moral lepers to start with.

Why are the morals of high society so low? Is it because of an insufficient allowance of money, or is there some other cause for the Saturnalian revelry that abounds in elite social circles?

It is a trite saying of orators and writers that Ireland has been the Niobe of Nations. From the people of that island the state and commercialized greed has taken its last pound of flesh, and that nearest the heart. Yet in all the misery of its earthly lot Ireland has been the most virtuous and chaste spot in all Europe; divorce is practically unknown there, and prostitution is not an asset and is despised by all the people. No white slave problem there to be solved.

There has been enough stuff and nonsense peddled around of late about low wages driving decent girls into the tenderloin. We know there is little or no truth in such assertions. We know the average working woman would literally starve to death before she would part with that which is dearer to her than life, and we know that the working woman herself bitterly resents the intimations and insinuations that her virtue is a matter of dollars and cents, that fluctuates with the supply of money and the demand for it.

Those who desire to foist upon labor a minimum wage must produce better and more substantial arguments than those based upon the idea that the morals of our working women are to be measured by the scale of wages prevailing.

If these people are serious and really bent upon doing something that will be beneficial to the working women—rather than advertise themselves—let them expend about one-half the energy they are now wasting in an endeavor to institute organizations among them. Organization will do far more for them than a statute establishing a minimum wage for women workers.

Above and beyond all other considerations, however, let there be a stop put to the present disposition to slander the womanhood of America by continually asserting her morals are a mere matter of dollars and cents, of food and clothing, of convenience and comfort. Away with such rot.

Fluctuating Sentiments

William Wood, multi-millionaire and head of the wool trust, has not yet been brought to trial in Massachusetts. He is not in jail. He is riding around in one of his 100 automobiles. He is charged with "planting" dynamite to discredit the men and women who were out on strike in Lawrence last winter and suffering from hunger, cold and misery. The other day a reporter of a Boston daily paper had the temerity to ask the prosecuting attorney when Wood would be brought to trial. He was promptly informed: "It is none of your d—m business." This same prosecutor was always ready to tell newspaper men how he would convict Ettor and Giovannitti. They were not millionaires.

Aside from humane considerations, aside from the desire to protect harmless living animals, aside from a new sense of the enormous money value of live birds as insect destroyers, aside from a realization of our idiocy in destroying one-third of all our useful birds before we knew better, aside from our dislike of worm-eaten apples, and worm-eaten corn, are feathers of song birds artistic on a hat? They are parts of dead bodies. Are they suitable personal ornaments? Do they please and satisfy people of artistic taste? The savage who kills the bird himself and wears it in ignorance of economic laws and all the rules of art is the only consistent human wearer of feathers on his head.

There is a pretty legend of an Indian who, wishing to benefit a young princess, led her into a glorious cornfield and said: "See these ears of corn, my daughter; if thou wilt pluck them diligently, they will turn to precious jewels; the richer the ear of corn, the brighter the gem. But thou mayest only once pass through this cornfield, and canst not return the same way." The maiden gladly accepted the offer. As she went on many ripe and full ears of corn she found in her path, but she did not pluck them, always hoping to find better ones further on. But presently the stems grew thinner, the ears poorer, with scarcely any grains of wheat on them; further on they were blighted, and she did not think them worth picking. Sorrowfully she stood at the end of the field, for she could not go back the same way, regretting the loss of the golden ears she had overlooked and lost.—"Apples of Gold."

Sam Gompers just passed his 63d year. He was born in Spitalfields, London, England, on January 27, 1850. His parents were originally natives of Holland. At the age of 10 years and 3 months he began work in a cigar factory, having selected the trade of cigar-making as a means of earning a livelihood. This was not the first time, though, he had gone to work, for he had worked several months in a shoe factory before this; but this is when he began his life work as a cigar maker. In 1863, accompanied by his parents, he came to America, and settled in New York City. He had been in America a little more than a year when the Cigar Makers' International Union was formed, and there being no age requirements or limitations, he became a member. Although the organization now numbers more than forty thousand, and each member counts his membership in numerical order, Mr. Gompers' membership due card is No. 1, a fact of which he is very proud. He attended school from his sixth to his tenth year, and while working as a cigar maker, attended evening school for four years. This appears to have been the extent of his instruction in any school. He came to the United States when 13 years old.

Wit at Random

"What is your idea of a radical?" asked the young man who is studying politics.

"My observation," replied Senator Sorghum, "is that a radical is usually a man who wants to muss things up in the hope of establishing himself in circumstances sufficiently comfortable to warrant his becoming a conservative."—Washington "Star."

A man, while wandering in the village cemetery, saw a monument and read with surprise the inscription on it: "A lawyer and an honest man."

The man scratched his head and looked at the monument again, he read the inscription over and over. Then he walked all around the monument and examined the grave closely. Another man in the cemetery approached and asked him: "Have you found the grave of an old friend?"

"No," said the first man, "but I was wondering how they came to bury those two fellows in one grave."

An aged, gray-haired and very wrinkled old woman arrayed in the outlandish calico costume of the mountains, was summoned as a witness in court to tell what she knew about a fight in her house. She took the witness stand with evidences of backwardness and proverbial Bourbon verdancy. The judge asked her in a kindly voice what took place. She insisted it did not amount to much, but the judge by his persistency finally got her to tell the story of the bloody fracas.

"No, I tell ye, jedge, it didn't amount to nuthin'. The fust I knowed about it was when Bill Saunder called Tom Smith a liar, en Tom knocked him down with a stick o' wood. One o' Bill's friends then cut Tom with a knife, slicin' a big chunk out o' him. Then Sam Jones, who was a friend of Tom's shot the other feller and two more shot him, en three or four others got cut right smart by somebody. That natchly caused some excitement, jedge, en then they commenced fightin'."

"Have you heard about poor young Hicks' trouble with his wife?"

"No. I've been out of town for the last month. What is it?"

"He sent his office boy up to the house for his raincoat one day last week, and she found a memorandum in the pocket reading, 'Ribbon for Typewriter,' and Hicks is having a devil of a time trying to explain."—Lippincott's.

George Ade, at a dinner in New York, urged a subtler use of words.

"Use words with delicate care," he said. "Observe all their subtle distinctions. Never write 'vision,' for example, when 'sight' is what you mean."

"There's no difference between 'sight' and 'vision,'" interrupted an editor.

"No?" said Mr. Ade. "And yet, Billy, when you and I passed each other on Broadway yesterday afternoon, the girl I was with was a vision, while the one with you was a sight."—Washington Star.

"You remember that note I put in the pocket of one of the coats we shipped out?" said the first seamstress.

"Get an answer?" inquired her chum.

"Yes; got a letter today from the man who bought the coat. He enclosed a needle and requested me to thread it. Said the buttons were not sewed on very well."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

Bread may be the staff of life, but it is comfortable now and then to lean on a ham sandwich.—St. Paul "Dispatch."

Miscellaneous

RED WAR.

By Henry B. Lister.

When the sword is drawn from the scabbard,
'Tis useless to talk of right;
No gain in the ways of the laggard,
Supreme is the law of might.

Red war, in the East has been raging
'Twixt Christian and Moslem foes,
Whilst the hosts, in their fierce engaging,
Have crimsoned the winter snows.

Brave men have been fed to the cannon
Whose flashes lightened the skies,
And at morning the ground they ran on
Trembled and shook with surprise.

Man's heartblood has flowed, like a river,
Tears upon tears have been shed
For souls returned to their Giver,
For bodies mangled and dead.

For ages and ages and ages
Oppression and theft were rife;
Now, war—awful war—is the wages,
And death the end of the strife.

For the sack, the wave and the bowstring
Have been the rewards of the brave;
For beauty, of harems the plaything,
No hope was left but the grave.

But red war, when the cause is holy—
Red war, when fighting for right—
When its care is the poor and lowly,
Appears as an angel of light.

When the blood that flowed on its altar
Or the tears shed at its shrine
Are given with never a falter,
The sacrifice is divine.

SALT.

By George Matthew Adams.

Stir up your Salt.

For Salt—translated into terms of moral use—is the stuff that seasons and balances one's work—keeps it from swaying into mediocrity, commonness and nothingness—it's grit, courage, backbone, refined to the crystal degree. That's Salt!

Stir up your Salt.

A man without Salt in his system is about as active a thing as a watch without works. Neither one goes.

Stir up your Salt.

The blood and body of a man are saturated with Salt. When a man's Salt runs out the man runs out.

Stir up your Salt.

Salt is the thing that savors Mankind.

Stir up your Salt.

You are worth your Salt if you have worth to add to your Salt. Salt has no value alone. Salt is a partner ingredient. It's a complement to what you already have to mix with it.

Stir up your Salt.

Salt is the commonest and rarest thing in all the world. It's almost everywhere and nowhere. But it's your to take and use. Salt in your work is evenness of effort, stolidness of purpose and assuredness of Faith in Results—Hope for better things—Courage for bigger tasks. As you work through the minutes and the hours, keep it firmly in mind that Success must needs have its share of Salt.

Stir up your Salt.

SACRAMENTO LETTER.

Tuesday, March 25, 1913.

The Workman's Compulsory Compensation Bill in the California Legislature.

No other measure among the four thousand bills before the California Legislature has aroused more antagonism from employers, insurance companies and other commercial interests, than Senate Bill No. 905, known as the Boynton Bill, providing for compulsory compensation of employees, State insurance to protect employers and a safety department which gives to the workers the hope of reducing the excessive number of deaths and personal injuries sustained in the industries of the State.

First and foremost to oppose the bill were the representatives of Accident Insurance Companies, who have mulcted the employers of California for all these years, and who now fear that the establishment of a State insurance fund will make heavy inroads in their lucrative business.

Second on the firing line are the large employers throughout the State, who seem to have organized for the very purpose of either defeating this measure or mutilating its best provisions to such an extent that it will be harmless as far as "Big Business" is concerned. The spokesman of the California Employers' Federation, which is the name of the new employers' association to combat labor, frankly admits that their association was born about four weeks ago, and he does not deny that its principal reason for existence is to "pull the teeth" from labor bills pending in the Legislature. The employers are not satisfied with the Boynton Bill, so they have drafted a bill of their own, which eliminates many of the best features of the Boynton Bill, reduces compensation of injured workmen from 65 per cent to 50 per cent of their earnings, and adds amendments which are indefensible, and cannot be accepted by the proponents of the Boynton Bill, who are the State Industrial Accident Board, progressive legislators generally, and organized labor throughout California.

All of the employers, including representatives of the insurance companies, claim that they are heartily in favor of compulsory compensation. This may seem strange, but in view of the fact that Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 32, authorizing the Legislature to establish compulsory compensation for industrial accidents, was carried in every single county of the State, and received a total vote of 147,567 against 65,255, it will be seen that the employers have no choice in the matter, since the people have so plainly expressed their desire for this kind of legislation.

It remains to be seen to what extent "Big Business" is still able to impress its views and desires upon the California Legislature, which is overwhelmingly pledged to the extension and perfection of workmen's compensation.

The peculiar point of view of the insurance magnates was well expressed by one of their orators, who stated that the employee's interests in this bill are to see "how much he can get out of the industries of California." It has probably never occurred to that gentleman that the industries of California were born, developed and nursed by labor, and that without labor there could be no industry, no matter how large the bank account of the respective corporation may be.

In a discussion of safety and questions affecting the life and limb of workers, the gentlemen of the insurance companies are as cold-blooded as clams. Their first consideration is always given to the industry, that is, the managers of the industries, who control the bank account and pay the premiums. The workers, in their judgment, are only a necessary bothersome lot who must be disposed of with as little trouble as possible to the employers and themselves.

It behooves organized labor everywhere to get busy at once with their respective Senators and

Assemblymen and make it plain to them that labor wants a compensation act that is really worth while talking about. The make-shifts proposed by employers' associations are not acceptable to labor, and personal notes written by members of organized labor, or resolutions adopted at union meetings declaring in favor of Senate Bill No. 905, will strengthen the backbone of many a weak legislator who hears the voice of the employer from day to day, and finally begins to believe that no one else is interested in workmen's compensation except insurance companies and the large industrial magnates of California.

We now have the "get-together" stage of legislative procedure. On many subjects different bills have been introduced, entirely irreconcilable as to aims and means to accomplish them. The authors and other persons behind such bills are advised by the solons to get together and settle their differences out of court, that is, before pressing them for action by a committee. Where such advice is not heeded, or in some cases to facilitate the process, committee substitutes are drafted. Many a measure thus concocted will be but a miserable compromise, satisfying neither side, but exempting the representatives of the people from going on record either for or against a clean-cut policy. It is a legislative expedient to save political worry and criticism; proponents and opponents of such legislation have also the measure and quality of satisfaction that comes from participation in a drawn battle.

Get-together propositions now pending are, among others, the subjects of day of rest, weights and measures, regulation of public utilities, blue-sky laws, commissions for different purposes, legislative reference bureau, laws regulating judicial procedure, number of judges, etc., etc.

With regard to the mass of moral legislation on the ways, it must be said that this Legislature is very moral and proper, judged by official standards prevailing in the time of the Christ, when a man of reputation could slap the hand on his breast and thank God he was better than the ordinary man. And thus our solons proceed to suppress the effects of all social evil, hoping by such course ultimately to reach the cause.

The Assembly Committee on Labor and Capital has been so engrossed with the qualities of cement dust that it has become nearly blind to other legislation pending before it. Last night's meeting was again devoted almost exclusively to cement. One thing strikes the outsider as very singular, that is the credulity of certain lawmakers in accepting the figures and statements of cement manufacturers and their well-paid retainers as absolutely true, when these same manufacturers blandly refuse to permit any verification by investigation of books or sworn testimony. The Legislature of California is impotent to find out the cost of manufacture of a barrel of cement, or the cost of a sack made of jute and one made of paper or other dust-proof material. Nobody can explain to it who pays the first cost of the container, or the difference in cost under various methods. The only thing it can find out is that the ten-million-dollar-a-year cement industry of California will be ruined if this bill is passed. Assemblyman W. A. Johnstone, hailing from San Dimas, somewhere in the "Sunny South," is the latest victim of "Legislative Cementitis." His symptoms are these: he believes in cement, that it is good to eat, he trusts in cement, that it is good to go with drink, and he will fight for cement until his last breath, that other people may be made to breathe it freely until they fall into the eternal sleep with a cement tombstone in commemoration of the defeat of Assembly Bill No. 75. Mr. Johnstone was indignant to hear that longshoremen refuse to eat, drink and breathe cement; and at a public hearing he denounced their complaints as coming from "wharf-rats." So convinced was he that Congress would abolish the tariff on cement, that he went into "red tantrums," that stage of delusion that presages

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war and battle for his cause. Such mental aberrations, however, are interspersed with rational moments, and in one of these Mr. Johnstone proposed to require ship-owners to use electric exhaust pipes to suck cement dust out of the holds of vessels when loading cement. He estimated such apparatus would cost about three thousand dollars (\$3000) for each vessel. He did not explain if that extra cost of handling cement would not be as ruinous to the industry as the requirement to use paper bags for packing the cement. Calm and comfort to his soul! All that his worst enemy could wish to him is that there were some law compelling legislators refusing to accept humane legislation, to try out their theories on themselves. Then, in this case, what a different argument it would seem to work for one hour in the hold of a vessel and handle cement packed in the containers objected to by labor; and in such a case, one would even feel willing to have him get such relief as he might by using his electric machine for exhausting the air of orange dust, to which he confesses a natural aversion in his own line of business.

The Japanese problem is still a-solving. Hearings on committees deal gingerly with bills touching the subject. In the Committee on Fish and Game, Assemblyman Emmons of San Pedro, waxed statesman-like in his treatment of fishermen and the regulation of this vocation. He objected strongly to raising the license of Japanese fishermen. He said white fishermen are too lazy to get bait, and that the Japanese fisherman is the only solution for the California fishing industry. Another Southern statesman has little faith in white workingmen. Senator Anderson of Orange County said that in Los Angeles they refuse to go to work on adjacent ranches, preferring to deliver speeches on street corners. (He omitted to state if their penchant ever ran to deliver speeches in the Legislature, thus becoming more likely competitors for the Assembly than his friends of the brown race.)

Another statement has been made that the percentage of white and Japanese offenders in our prisons is to the disadvantage of the whites. This, no doubt, proves the general depravity of the white workingman and the worth of the Japanese. The underlying principle being, though not stated, that when statistics are unfavorable to the whole race, they concern workingmen only, but when anything favorable comes out it is due to the excellence and perfections of the higher classes of society. In one breath the workingman is included, but in the next excluded. Such is the proof required or sufficient in legislative debates.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has just acted upon labor's anti-injunction bill. This is the same measure which caused so much furor at the last session of the Legislature, passed the Senate and died in the Assembly because the rush of the last few days left no time for its consideration. The roll call which follows shows that the "alleged" progressive statesmen from the South are still in favor of government by injunction.

The roll call follows in Judiciary Committee: For the bill: Tyrrell of Oakland, Kehoe of Eureka; Benson of San Jose, Shanahan of Redding, Campbell of San Luis Obispo, Caminetti of Jackson, Juilliard of Santa Rosa. Against the bill: Gates of Los Angeles, Boynton of Oroville, Anderson of Santa Ana, Carr of Pasadena, Hewitt of Los Angeles, Thompson of Alhambra, Wright of San Diego, Jones of San Jose, Larkins of Visalia. Absent: Cartwright of Fresno and Curtin of Sonora.

A minority report will be submitted to the Senate, and it may turn out that the distinguished legal lights who illuminate the Judiciary Committee do not sway the Senate.

We do not choose our own parts in life, and have nothing to do with those parts. Our duty is confined to playing them well.—Epictetus.

THE BAKER CASE.

By Norman Duxbury.

Large headlines tell us that a man—a cashier in a local bank—has taken a large sum of money and dropped it in the wheat pit of Chicago; the newspapers have advertised the fact, the preachers have damned the act and held him up as a horrible example of depraved morals, while even the children are taught to look upon him as something to be abhorred; all society thrills with horror, while the jail gates yawn and avenging officers stretch out their arms to clutch him.

What crime has Baker committed against humanity? Did he ever thrust down the women and children? Have the weaker ever had to suffer for his deeds? Has he done one thing to cause misery and unhappiness to mankind? He took money without earning it, you say. Well, who did earn it but the men who exercised their talents and labor to produce wealth? Did Mr. Baker take anything from those who earned it? Not at all, and here lies his mistake; if he had taken it direct from the producer he would be held up as a leader in society and a pillar of the church.

The wealth of the millionaire represents just what was taken from those who produce it. It is unearned wealth. But society does not hold up these men to public scorn. In fact the highest positions in both church and state are placed at their feet, so we are forced to the conclusion that robbing the producer is both legal and moral even though it does result in the wholesale degradation of the masses of mankind and the corruption of our government. But woe betide the man who steals from those who have already stolen it from the workers. He is an outcast from society, a pariah, and the ponderous machinery of the law is set in motion to crush him.

How about these little children who are serving a life sentence in the mill and din of the mine because of the unwilling tribute that Crocker and his ilk are levying on those who labor so that they may sit apart in luxury? How about the unemployed who daily face the tragedy of loved ones slowly wasting away, because Crocker controls the lands and machinery and the financial resources upon which production depends, and who refuses to allow them to use it until he can first have his pound of flesh. Not, mark you well, from strong, capable men alone, but from the child workers and the girl workers who must crush their aspirations and actually starve themselves that the dividends may not cease.

Oh! church and press, if it is taking what you never earned that is wrong, why don't you condemn the acts of those who wallow in unearned riches while thousands are starving before your eyes?

Perhaps we are wrong; perhaps Baker who hurt only his immediate family is a social degenerate; and Crocker, who despoils thousands of men and women and children is a pillar of society; perhaps stealing from the workers is good business and highly moral, and stealing from those who have done the plundering is a crime that threatens the foundations of society. But I don't care, when I see the poverty and disease, the terrible beastliness and emptiness of exploited humanity, there is where I take my stand. My place is with the lowliest and most degraded sister or brother, and together we are going to free the children from the last barrier that withholds them from the fullest expression of the divine life that is within, until all mankind shall stand erect, glorious and free, with their faces toward the golden future where no man shall ride on his brother. And I don't much care if the whole social fabric has to be overturned in the process. Do you?

There is a courage greater than the fair of public opinion.—Owen Wister.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, March 25th, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Miss Berta Hirsch, pianist, was admitted to membership upon examination.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: H. V. Bay, No. 47; Walter E. Roesner, No. 104.

Transfers deposited: E. P. Allen, Local No. 367; A. A. Graham, Local No. 75.

Transfers withdrawn: Isabel Weister, No. 12; B. E. Puyans, No. 310; F. D. Withnell, No. 47.

Leaders and contractors will please report when opening on a new engagement upon the opening day. Use the steward report blanks for this purpose. This is most important and members will please pay strict attention to this notice.

Notices were mailed two weeks ago to leaders of amateur organizations for new lists. Members will please give this request special attention.

Dues will be delinquent after March 31st. Members will please pay the amount of \$2.00 to A. S. Morey, and avoid becoming delinquent.

Geo. Kalthoff, Herman Hoffman, R. Angelotti, and E. Kundy were in the Ellis and Geary street car accident last week. All sustained minor injuries excepting Mr. Kalthoff who had his right arm sprained and will be laid up for some time.

A. C. Love, for many years a member of this local, died at the Lane Hospital Tuesday night, March 25th, after an illness of only a few days. The remains were sent to relatives in Los Angeles for interment in that city.

C. Zoberbier left last week for a trip to Europe, to return to this city about October next.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held March 21, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Gallagher in the chair.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cooks—Frank E. Merryfield, C. C. Haugard, Chas. K. Coone. Cracker Bakers—R. Leighton, J. Bowser.

Communications—Filed—From Sacramento Federated Trades, stating they will do all in their power to assist Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216. From Congressman Nolan, stating he will do all in his power to further the interests of the labor movement. From Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, inclosing complimentary tickets for ball to be held March 29th. From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, inclosing tickets for social dance to be held March 29th. From Garment Cutters' Union, stating it had indorsed the Kingsley eight-hour bill. From United Garment Workers of America, in reference to the number of people on strike. From Socialist Party, thanks for support of Kingsley eight-hour bill. From Blacksmiths, Barbers, Bindery Women and Carpenters No. 483, inclosing donations for the boot and shoe workers on strike. From Assemblymen Mouser and Roberts, regarding the Workmen's Compensation Insurance bill. From Senators Grant and Cartwright, in reference to labor legislation.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Asiatic Exclusion League, regarding Senate Bills Nos. 5 and 27.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Moving Picture Operators' Union No. 181, Baltimore, Md., appeal for assistance. Wage scale and agreement of Cracker Packers' Union.

From Building Trades Council, stating the Enterprise Foundry has settled its differences, and requesting that this firm be removed from our unfair list. Request complied and boycott raised. From the American Association for Labor Legislation in reference to discontinuing our subscription to this association, and inclosing copy of letter sent to President Gompers. Moved that copies of these communications be forwarded to President Gompers, requesting a reply to same. Carried.

Reports of Unions—Box Makers—Donated \$5 to Boot and Shoe Workers. Musicians—Donated \$25 to New York Garment Workers and \$25 to Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216. Boot and Shoe Workers—Still on strike against the firm of Frank and Hyam. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Donated \$8.50 to Boot and Shoe Workers. Wireless Telegraphers—Reported that International President Konnecamp was here and in charge of the negotiations.

President Gallagher presented resolutions to Delegates McLaughlin and Nolan, Past President and Secretary of the Council.

Dedication to Brother John P. McLaughlin, by the San Francisco Labor Council:

Whereas, John P. McLaughlin, President of this Council for the last two terms, by declining to become a candidate for another term, has signified his intention to devote himself exclusively to the increasing duties of his office as State Labor Commissioner; and

Whereas, Brother McLaughlin, both as delegate for many years and as an executive officer has won for himself the regard and appreciation of every member of the Council and of each of its affiliated Unions through his earnest, faithful and energetic fulfillment of every duty entrusted to him; therefore be it

Resolved, By the delegates in regular meeting assembled this twenty-first day of February, 1913, that in behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated Unions, we tender a "vote of thanks and appreciation" to Brother John P.

McLaughlin for his valued services in the past, together with our best wishes for every success in his work as Labor Commissioner in which latter capacity he has made an excellent and honorable record for himself by transforming that formerly useless office into an important and valuable instrument to advance the interests of labor, and be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and an engrossed copy transmitted to Brother McLaughlin.

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council, February 21, 1913.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
President.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

Dedication to Brother John I. Nolan, by the San Francisco Labor Council:

Whereas, John I. Nolan, past Secretary and Legislative Agent and for many years delegate to this Council, and that on account of his recent election as a member of Congress, it was impossible for him to serve the Council in the capacity as Secretary, and

Whereas, Brother Nolan, through his ability, courage and unremitting zeal in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the cause of labor, has endeared himself to every member of organized labor as well as every friend of progress throughout the State, and at all times has enjoyed the fullest confidence and approval of his fellow workingmen during many difficult contests in which labor has been involved in recent years; therefore be it

Resolved, By the delegates in regular meeting assembled this twenty-first day of February, 1913, that in the name and in behalf of the San Francisco Labor Council and its affiliated Unions, hereby tender to Brother John I. Nolan this testimonial of our high regard and appreciation for his many invaluable services in the past, and that we further express our confidence and hope for his increased usefulness to the interests of labor and the people of San Francisco as their representative in Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Council and an engrossed copy thereof transmitted to Brother John I. Nolan.

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council, February 21, 1913.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
President.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

Label Section—Desires to call attention to the vaudeville entertainment to be held on April 24th, Valencia Theatre, and urges all members of organized labor to be present.

Executive Committee—On the question of discrimination against J. W. Haas by Postmaster Schafer of Oakland, committee recommends that the secretary be instructed to send a telegram to the Postmaster General and render Post-office Clerks' organization all assistance possible in this matter. Carried. On the communication from Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union requesting that Brother Nolan represent that organization at the A. F. of L., Executive Council meeting, committee recommends that the request be complied with. Concurred in. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale of Sugar Workers' Union, subject to the indorsement of the A. F. of L. Concurred in. The complaint of Brass and Chandelier Workers against the firm of Thos. Day & Co., laid over, no committee appearing. Committee recommends that the Council appoint five speakers to represent it in Sacramento at the hearing on the minimum wage for women. Concurred in. On the question of closer affiliation of central bodies, as proposed by the Alameda Central

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OVERALLS & PANTS
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ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Council, committee recommends that this matter be presented to the delegates representing central bodies at the next convention of the State Federation by the Central Labor Council of Alameda. Concurred in. The matter of the defense of Clarence S. Darrow was brought to the attention of the committee by the following resolutions:

Whereas, Clarence S. Darrow is about to go on trial for the third time, and

Whereas, The enemies of labor are trying to bring about the ruin and imprisonment of Clarence S. Darrow because he has fearlessly championed and defended the rights of the toilers, therefore be it

Resolved, That in this, his hour of need and trial, we reaffirm our declaration of loyalty, love and confidence and urge upon all labor organizations the duty and necessity of rendering all possible financial aid to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to visit all local unions and lay the situation before them.

Committee recommends the resolutions be adopted. Concurred in. Chair appointed the following committee: Frank McDonald, Selig Schulberg, J. B. Dewar, Wm. H. Urmy, Frank O'Brien, Wm. F. Dwyer and Jas. A. Adams.

The following new rule was presented by Delegate Gallagher to be a part of the rules governing the executive committee: Resolved, That a motion to reconsider a motion or an action passed by this committee shall not in any case restrain the committee from requiring the subject matter to the Council at its next meeting; those members who vote on the negative side shall, if they so desire, avail themselves of their right to present a minority report; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the circular letter in reference to regulating telephone rates by enacting an ordinance by the initiative, your committee recommends after an investigation that the Council denounce and repudiate this abuse of the general privilege of initiatory and referendary legislation. Concurred in. Committee considered Assembly Bills No. 1118, introduced by G. H. Johnson. The intent of this bill is to make it unlawful for an employer to "blacklist" a former employee. Committee reported adversely on this bill. Moved to re-refer to committee; concurred in. On the communication from Miss Joliffe, relative to mothers' pensions, committee recommends that Miss Joliffe be advised that the Council is already on record as favoring the principle of mothers' pension, and has instructed its legislative agent to further the passage of such legislation; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—The Committee met in special session to consider the investigation of the condition of the Alaska Salmon Packers' Union. After three long and thorough investigating meetings on this matter, your committee recommends that the Council requests the A. F. of L. to revoke the charter of the Alaska Salmon Packers' Union, on the ground that the men representing the organization are not working to the best interest of the men working in that industry; same to be telegraphed to the A. F. of L. immediately and answer wired back. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same. Trustees submitted a report for the month of February and stated they found them correct and neatly kept.

Special Order of Business—Moved that we proceed to the consideration of the matter relative to the removal of the cemeteries. Lost.

Moved that credentials be given to Antone Joh for 9:30 next Friday evening. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following speakers to go to Sacramento to represent this Council at the public hearing on the minimum wage law: Delegates John Bell, Walter MacArthur, Miss

May Cummings, Miss Rose Myears and Miss Margaret Daley.

Moved that the Council levy a boycott on the White Lunch Cafeteria. Carried.

President Konnecamp of the International Commercial Telegraphers' Union addressed the Council.

Delegate Furuseth addressed the Council on labor legislation.

Moved that credentials be given to Antone Johansen, for the purpose of soliciting funds for the defense of Clarence S. Darrow. Carried.

Receipts—Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$8; Plasterers, \$10; Machine Hands, \$2; Janitors, \$4; Wood Carvers, \$2; Glass Blowers, \$6; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Steam Engineers, \$12; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Plumbers No. 472, \$36; Barbers, \$32; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$6; Stage Employees, \$4; Glove Workers, \$2; Amalgamated Carpenters, \$16; Metal Polishers, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$8; United Laborers, \$16; Gas and Water Workers, \$14; Wireless Telegraphers, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Press Assistants No. 33, \$8; Cement Workers, \$14; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$2; Label Section, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$273. Total, \$537.

Expenses—Secretary, salary, \$40; office postage, \$4.50; Miss S. Hagan, salary, \$25; Miss C. Lewis, salary, \$21; committee of five to go to Sacramento on minimum wage law, \$75; Charles McConaughy, salary as legislative agent, \$42; Isaac Upham Company, printing, \$6.50; John I. Nolan, expense to Sacramento, \$6.50; Ed. S. Shatzer, Treasurer Central Labor Council of Akron, Ohio, \$25; Boot and Shoe Workers, donations from unions, \$273; label section dues, \$4. Total, \$522.50.

Council adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

COMPENSATION TOO LOW.

That the scale of compensation adopted by American compensation acts is highly unsatisfactory and does not meet the problem created by industrial accidents, is the declaration of President W. F. Willoughby of the American Association for Labor Legislation in making public his appointments to the permanent committee on social insurance recently established by the association.

"An adequate scale of compensation," declares the committee, "would require that the rate be fixed at not less than two-thirds of wages, that compensation for widows should last as long as their widowhood lasts, that orphans should receive benefits at least until the age of sixteen, and that a workman totally or seriously incapacitated should be compensated for the full period of his disability."

The committee aims to make a thorough study of the whole social insurance field, covering not only compensation for trade accidents and trade diseases, but insurance for ordinary illness, unemployment, old age, maternity and other matters as well. "We shall enquire," said one of its members, "into the desirability of insurance against all emergencies of life of the working classes."

This information will be used as a basis for legislation embodying the above liberal standards. The members of the committee are Dr. Edward T. Devine, Carroll W. Doten, Henry J. Harris, Prof. C. R. Henderson, Prof. H. R. Seager, John B. Andrews, Miles M. Dawson, I. M. Rubinow and Frederick L. Hoffman.

Arrangements are already being made for a national conference on social insurance, to be held in Chicago in June. This will be the first attempt in the United States to secure a comprehensive discussion of the whole matter in a gathering called especially for that purpose.



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Assets	\$53,315,495.84
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,708,879.63
Employees' Pension Fund	148,850.22
Number of Depositors	59,144

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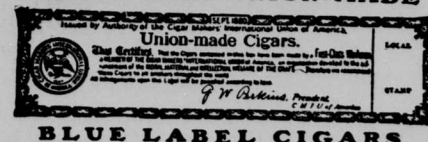
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MARCH, 1913

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‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co. 2565 Mission
(114) Arnberger, T. R. 718 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. 440 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay. 166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster. 516 Mission
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co. 343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow & Co. 516 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co. 120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 138 Second
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co. 68 Fremont
(99) *Bolte & Braden. 50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie. 718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus. 346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co. 327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co. 880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(8) *Bulletin. 767 Market
(220) Calendar Press. 935 Market
(121) California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(11) *Call The. Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 635 Montgomery
(90) Carlisle, A. & Co. 251-253 Bush
(31) Chameleon Press. 3623 19th
(40) *Chronicle. Chronicle Building
(120) Co-Operative Press. 2330 Market
(39) Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press. 516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co. 3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal. 44-46 East
(142) *Crocker, H. S. Co. 230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(157) Davis, H. L. Co. 25 California
(12) Dettner Press. 451 Bush
(179) *Donaldson & Moir. 568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 718 Mission
(102) Fleming & Co. 24 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J. 325 Bush
(53) Foster & Short. 342 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co. 1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C. 311 Battery
(92) Garrard, Geo. P. 1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co. 2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co. Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co. 1757 Valencia
(190) Griffith, E. B. 540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co. 259 Natoma
(113) Hegdahl & Snell. 3684 Eighteenth
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co. 147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co. 533 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice. 340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co. 1272 Folsom
(94) Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. 316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R. 243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow. 243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L. 317 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C. 2305 Mariposa
(123) *L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(135) Lynch, J. T. 3388 Nineteenth
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co. 788 Mission
(23) Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co. 77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(79) McElvaine Press, The. 1182 Market
(1) Miller & Miller. 619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John. 311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(117) Mullany, Geo. & Co. 2107 Howard
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co. 445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co. 806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A. 218 Ellis
(55) McNeill Bros. 928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(105) *Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W. 154 Fifth
(87) Norcross, Frank G. 1246 Castro
(149) North Beach Record. 535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(104) Owl Printing Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(59) Pacific Heights Printery. 2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co. 88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden. 509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm. 317 Front
(60) *Post. 727 Market
(109) Primo Press. 67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co. 228 Sixth
(33) Reynard Press. 72 Second
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

- (218) Rossi, S. J. 517 Columbus Ave.
(28) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co. 443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent. San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin. San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News. 555-561 Folsom
(154) *Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(152) South City Printing Co. South Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(178) Starkweathers, Inc. 343 Front
(27) Stern Printing Co. 527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co. 1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(10) *Sunset Publishing House. 448-478 Fourth
(23) *Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(63) *Telegraph Press. 66 Turk
(86) Ten Bosch Co., The. 121 Second
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(177) United Presbyterian Press. 1074 Guerrero
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(51) Wagner & Widup Printing Co. 1067 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(36) West End Press. 2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(34) Williams, Jos. 410 Fourteenth
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 348A Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H. 545-547 Mission
(116) Althof & Bahls. 330 Jackson
(128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(93) Brown & Power. 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S. 230-240 Brannan
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. 309 Battery
(56) Gilmartin Co. Ecker and Stevenson
(233) Gee & Son, R. S. 523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(225) John F. Hogan Co. 343 Front
(19) Hicks-Judd Co. 51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. 147-151 Minna
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co. 67 First
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co. 77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B. 523-531 Clay
(115) Myself-Rollins Co. 22 Clay
(105) Neal Publishing Co. 66 Fremont
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm. 712 Sansome
(140) Schwabacher-Frey Co. 555-561 Folsom
(200) Slater, John A. 147-151 Minna
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
(28) Taylor, Nash & Taylor. 412 Mission
(232) Torbet, P. 69 City Hall Ave.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison
(171) Upham, Isaac & Co. 330 Jackson
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle. 144-154 Second
(133) Webster, Fred. Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (129) Britton & Rey. 560 Sacramento
(234) Galloway Litho Co. 511 Howard
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co. 3363 Army
(236) Pingree & Traung Co. Battery and Green
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(163) Union Lithograph Co. 741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- Bingley, L. B. 571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. 509 Sansome
(202) Congdon Process Engraver. 635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co. 448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co. 76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros. 133 Second

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency. 880 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th & York.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Cardon Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son., 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

William C. Cathcart is confined to his home with tuberculosis, and is very low.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held in Council Hall, Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets, Sunday afternoon. A number of important matters will be handled at this meeting, among them the newspaper and machine scale and the reorganization plan looking to the democratizing of the executive council. It behooves every member to be present at this meeting.

Matthew Woll, international president of the photo engravers, has been elected president of the Allied Printing Trades Board of Governors to succeed Robert Glocking, deceased.

Samuel Murray, well known throughout the I. T. U., and famous therein as a globe-trotter, was a passenger on the China on her late arrival from the Far East. He is returning from his most recent trip, which included India and South Africa. At the Allied Printing Trades Club last Wednesday evening he entertained a group of members in relating his experiences and impressions of the sights of India, and its progress under British rule. He describes a trip made into the Himalaya mountains, to the border of Thibet, as one of the most interesting and charming of his wide experience in visiting the far corners of the world. Murray is now en route to New York.

Frank D. Blanchard is the proud father of a nine-pound boy, the little stranger having arrived last Sunday morning. Both mother and child are doing well.

The management of "The Recorder" has issued the following unique invitation to its employees, inviting them to a banquet on Saturday, March 29th, at Bergez-Frank restaurant: "To all and singular to whom these presents may come, greeting: This is the spring time of the year when blade and leaf and blossom come forth, and the air is keen with the scent of growing things, and the step is elastic and the heart light and the mind alert to the accomplishment of greater things e'er the year shall have grown grey and the feet of time draw near to another mile-stone. At such a time good-fellowship quickens, and mind and heart turn to thoughts of closer association and keener appreciation of each other and of our mutual interests. There has been established among us the pleasant custom of gathering together at this season for an evening of good-fellowship in which the small distinctions of every-day life may be forgotten and new and stronger relationships created. This is a wise and good custom, well deserving of perpetuation. Therefore, you and all others connected with 'The Recorder' and its kindred publications are bidden to gather on Saturday evening, March 29th, at 6:30 o' the clock, at that certain place of refreshment yclept Bergez-Frank, in Bush street, near to Kearny, there to feast and make merry with droll sayings, wise nonsense, sweet music, and much jollity and good-fellowship as the guests of the management, to the end that the inner man may be made satisfied and harmonious relations established and cemented. In the meantime cultivate a strong courage and a good appetite, for none can tell what may befall e'er the final clearing away of the cloth. The Management."

The announcement made concerning nominations on the meeting notices refers to the apprentices' union at their regular meeting on April 3d.

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SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Stuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Shubert Hall, 16th and Mission.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers No. 153—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet every Thursday evening, 804 Mission.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 33—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Stuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journemen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following trade unionists have passed away during the past week: Charles Hull of the broom makers, Timothy J. Kenny of the marine firemen, John Slattery of the pavers, John J. Fisher of the material teamsters, Andrew C. Love of the musicians, and Edwin H. Smith of the electrical workers.

General Organizer Solomon Garfinkel of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union arrived in this city Tuesday and will devote some time to the work of thoroughly organizing the craft in San Francisco.

The boot and shoe workers' ball will be held tomorrow night in the Auditorium Annex, the proceeds to go to the men and women on strike.

The trial of Clarence S. Darrow at Los Angeles has been set for June 6th, both sides agreeing to the postponement. A committee from the local Labor Council will call upon unions for subscriptions toward the Darrow defense fund as Mr. Darrow's personal funds are about exhausted.

President Gompers has just recovered from an operation to remove an abscess back of his ear. He was confined to his home for about two weeks.

The Molders' Union held an enjoyable smoker and jinks in the Labor Temple Tuesday evening, when an interesting program of music, recitations and monologues was presented. Prominent labor officials were present and addressed the union. Refreshments were served.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union reports having signed working agreements with the Alaska Packers' Association for the present season and that the men are leaving for Alaska as fast as the ships can clear. The newly elected officers of the Alaska Fishermen's Union are: Treasurer, Edward Andersen; secretary, I. N. Hylen; patrolman, Chris Petersen; Astoria agent, H. M. Lorntsen; Seattle agent, Peter Olsen.

The strike of all iron trades unions of Oakland against the United Iron Works, at Second and Jefferson streets, Oakland, was of short duration and resulted in a complete victory for the strikers. Five crafts, involving about 200 men, went on a sympathetic strike in the early part of last week to assist the striking casting chippers to enforce the union scale of \$3 a day, which the company was failing to pay according to its agreement with the union. On Saturday the company promised to live up to its agreement with the casting chippers and the men all returned to work.

The chauffeurs' ball at the German House Thursday night was a decided success both financially and socially.

It having been called to the attention of the Building Trades Council that three local churches have contracted with non-union firms for stained glass windows, Business Agent Frank C. MacDonald has requested these churches to cancel the contracts and place their orders with firms employing union men at a living wage.

A donation of \$100 to aid Clarence Darrow, who will soon face a third trial in Los Angeles on a charge of bribery growing out of the McNamara case, was made at the weekly meeting of the Building Material Teamsters' Union.

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200 Styles to choose from, for Work or for Dress wear. Every pair Union Stamped. And they are so priced that you Save from 50c. to \$1.50 on EACH PURCHASE.

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Personal and Local

Andrew Furuseth left this morning for Washington, D. C., so as to be on hand to urge the passage of the seamen's bill by the special session of Congress. He feels confident that he will meet with success and that the bill will become a law.

The Labor Council was represented at the public hearing on the minimum wage bill at Sacramento last Tuesday by the following delegates: John Bell, Walter Macarthur, May Cummings, Rose Myers and Margaret Daley, the latter a representative of the United Garment Workers of America, who is at present in San Francisco. Miss Sarah Hagan also represented the garment workers. Mrs. L. C. Walden represented the laundry workers.

During the week the firm of Frank & Hyams has had an injunction issued against the pickets who have been patrolling their struck factory, claiming attempts have been made to intimidate the non-unionists employed. The boot and shoe workers are confident of victory. They have made arrangements to have the moving pictures of the picket line displayed over the entire Pacific Coast, and in this way hope to greatly curtail the sale of shoes from the factory of this firm.

George Bell, business agent of the District Council of Gas Workers, is in this city looking out for the interests of the local gas workers. He reports that the organization recently installed in Stockton is getting along nicely.—Sacramento "Tribune."

James F. Brock, international president of the laundry workers, is in Seattle giving a helping hand to the men and women in that industry. He found a good work going on under adverse circumstances and realizes that the members of the Laundry Workers' Union of Seattle deserve great credit for the way in which they have been handling the situation.—Seattle "Union Record."

Brewery Workers' Union No. 7 will submit to its several branches the question of levying an assessment of \$1 per member, the proceeds to be divided equally between the defense fund of Clarence Darrow and the Tveitmoen-Clancy defense fund.

The Sailors' Union of the Pacific has called for a referendum vote on a proposition to donate \$500 to the defense of Darrow.

International President James Kirby of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has directed W. A. Cole and W. A. Sexton to begin a campaign of organization among the box factories of the bay counties. Five of the factories are located in this city.

The thirty-third annual picnic of the boiler makers and iron shipbuilders will be held at Schuetzen Park on Sunday, April 6th.

The date for the Label Section vaudeville entertainment in the Valencia Theatre has been set for April 24th, when an interesting program will be rendered.

John P. McLaughlin, past president of the Labor Council, and Congressman John I. Nolan, past secretary, were each presented with handsomely bound engrossed resolutions of appreciation last Friday night. The presentation was made in behalf of the Council by President Andrew J. Gallagher.

President S. J. Konekamp of the commercial telegraphers addressed the Labor Council last Friday night. He is in the city in the interest of the local wireless telegraphers. Konekamp said that the wireless operators are paid a wage of from \$35 to \$40 per month and are required to work twelve hours out of each twenty-four. He said that the men are demanding from \$50 to \$60 per month and improved working conditions.

At the weekly meeting of the Bartenders' Union the arrangement committee announced all in readiness for the annual picnic to be held at Shell Mound Park, Sunday, April 6th, from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. There will be continuous dancing and games for old and young. The union initiated 11 new members, reinstated eight, received seven applications and paid \$62 in sick benefits.

The Riggers' and Stevedores' Union will hold its 60th anniversary picnic at Shell Mound Park April 20th. The union will hold a special meeting next Monday night to consider a proposition to donate the entire profits of the celebration to the fund for the defense of Clarence Darrow.

UNION LABOR WINS.

An important verdict has just been returned by a jury in the federal court of Illinois which is interesting to all labor organizations.

The board of education of Springfield in that State awarded a contract to a St. Louis firm to install a complete heating plant in the high school, with a distinct stipulation that all the work should be done exclusively by union labor.

In carrying out the work it was discovered that the contractor was employing mechanics who did not comply with the terms of the agreement.

This fact was brought to the attention of the board by the Springfield Federation of Labor with the result that the contract was cancelled and awarded to another firm.

A suit to recover \$7,500, as damage for breaking the contract, was recently tried with the result that the verdict was for the board, it being held that the stipulation requiring the work to be done by union labor only was a reasonable one.

The board, which has twenty school houses under construction, has given notice that no work on the buildings shall proceed unless it is done by union mechanics or laborers.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum announces for next week an exceptionally fine program with seven entirely new acts. "An Opening Night" which Joseph Hart will present will be the headline attraction. It takes a cast of twenty-five people to present "An Opening Night." The Big City Quartette, which has been called the sweetest singing four in vaudeville, will also be on the bill. Fred G. Rover is the first tenor, Charles Bates the second tenor, James Emerson the baritone and Gus Reed the basso. Charles F. Semon, "The Narrow Fellow," will be included in the novelties. Harry H. Richards and Bessie Kyle will appear in a merry skit entitled "A Regular Club Fellow." It illustrates the difficulties of a young wife whose husband is a club fiend. Bobby Barry and Amy Mortimer present a skit called "After the Race." Madame Dolores Vallecita will introduce her troupe of Indian Leopards. There will be a new program of Edison's latest and greatest invention, Talking Moving Pictures. Next week will be the last of Mlle. La Tosca and Sam Mann and Co. in "The New Leader."

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ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. MAX WASSMAN

Chief Dentist of the Union Hospital
Association

wishes to announce that he has opened a first-class dental office in rooms 1114-1120 Hewes Building, corner Market and Sixth Streets, where he is prepared to do dentistry in all its branches.

Dr. Wassman makes a specialty of administering anaesthetics, both general and local, for the purpose of making all dental operations painless, and his office is equipped to do dental crown and bridgework, fillings, or make artificial teeth, according to the latest methods, at reasonable prices.

The readers of the "Clarion" are invited to call at his office and have their teeth examined, and can rest assured that they will receive courteous treatment. Consultation Free.

Office hours from 9 to 5 p. m., Sundays, 9 to 12.

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